

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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THE DRY DOCK, L.L.C.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ORDER

09-cv-396-bbc

THE GODFREY CONVEYOR COMPANY, INC.  
d/b/a GODFREY MARINE and LIPPERT  
COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING, INC.  
d/b/a ZIEMAN MANUFACTURING,

Defendants.  
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On June 22, 2009, defendant The Godfrey Conveyor Company, Inc. d/b/a/ Godfrey Marine removed this case from state court, invoking this court's diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Dkt. #1. Section 1332 requires complete diversity of citizenship, meaning that no plaintiff may be a citizen of the same state as any defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1); McCready v. EBay, Inc., 453 F.3d 882, 891 (7th Cir. 2006); Strawbridge v. Curtiss, 7 U.S. 267 (1806). This court has an independent obligation to insure that subject matter jurisdiction exists. Arbaugh v. Y & H Corporation, 546 U.S. 500, 501 (2006); see also Belleville Catering Co. v. Champaign Market Place, L.L.C., 350 F.3d 691, 693 (7th Cir. 2003) (litigants must meticulously review limits of federal jurisdiction to prevent waste of

federal judicial resources); Tylka v. Gerber Products Company, 211 F.3d 445, 447-48 (7th Cir. 2000) (federal courts “always obliged to inquire sua sponte whenever a doubt arises as to the existence of federal jurisdiction”).

As the party that removed this case to federal court, defendant Godfrey Conveyor Company bears the burden of showing that federal jurisdiction exists. Chase v. Shop n' Save Warehouse Foods, Inc., 110 F.3d 424, 427 (7th Cir. 1997) (party seeking to invoke federal diversity jurisdiction bears burden of demonstrating that complete diversity and amount in controversy requirements are met). In the notice of removal, defendant alleged that: 1) plaintiff The Dry Dock, LLC is a Wisconsin limited liability company with a principal place of business in Hudson, Wisconsin; 2) plaintiff's chief executive officer and member, Mick Howland, is a resident of Wisconsin; 3) defendant Godfrey is an Indiana corporation with a principal place of business in Elkhart, Indiana; and 4) defendant Lippert Components Manufacturing, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Goshen, Indiana.

In establishing diversity jurisdiction, the citizenship of a business entity is determined by its organizational structure. For example, a corporation is deemed a citizen of the state in which it is incorporated and the state in which its principal place of business is located, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1); Hoagland ex rel. Midwest Transit, Inc. v. Sandberg, Phoenix & von Gontard, P.C., 385 F.3d 737, 741 (7th Cir. 2004). However, the citizenship of a limited

liability company is the citizenship of *each* of its members. Thomas v. Guardsmark, LLC, 487 F.3d 531, 534 (7th Cir. 2007) (citations omitted) (“an LLC’s jurisdictional statement must identify the citizenship of each of its members as of the date the complaint or notice of removal was filed, and, if those members have members, the citizenship of those members as well”). In this case, neither the complaint nor the notice of removal identifies whether Mick Howland is the *only* member of The Dry Dock, LLC. Thus, more information is needed about the members of The Dry Dock, LLC before I can assess whether there is diversity jurisdiction in this case.

Because it would be a waste of limited judicial resources to proceed further in a case where jurisdiction may not be present, I will give defendant Godfrey seven days in which to produce facts verifying the diversity of citizenship between plaintiff and defendants. Defendant is reminded that if plaintiff has more than one individual as a member, the *citizenship* and not the residency of individual persons is what matters for diversity jurisdiction purposes. An individual is a citizen of the state in which he is domiciled, that is, where he has a “permanent home and principal establishment, and to which he has the intention of returning whenever he is absent therefrom.” Charles Alan Wright, Law of Federal Courts 161 (5th ed. 1994); see also Dakuras v. Edwards, 312 F.3d 256, 258 (7th Cir. 2002).

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that defendant Godfrey Conveyor Company, Inc. may have until July 30, 2009, to provide this court with verification of the diversity of citizenship between itself, defendant Lippert Components Manufacturing, Inc. and plaintiff The Dry Dock, LLC. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in the dismissal of the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Entered this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of July, 2009.

BY THE COURT:

/s/

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BARBARA B. CRABB  
District Judge